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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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Report on Information Received from P-2294, 33 October

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Sexualtherapie

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11 AUGUST 1943

I. 3. x

Primeras Aras 1 - 5

VII	1	Library	6 - 29
VII	2	Press Archives	30 - 95
VII	3	Museum	30 - 47
VII	4	Archives	31 - 41
VII	5	Periodicals	42 - 47
VII	6	Books	43 - 75
VII	7	Telemasonry	50 - 59
VII	8	Army	60 - 65
VII	9	Churches	66 - 67
VII	10	Judaism	68 - 70
VII	11	Liberalism	71 - 73
VII	12	Other Political Opponents	74 - 75

1. 1 - SMALL COLLECTIONS AND	
1. 1-1 - LESS	76 - 95
VII C 1 : Masonic archives ..	77 - 84
VII C 2 : Masonic Museum ...	85 - 89
VII C 3 : Itoborafst	90 - 95
2. MISCELLANEOUS	
PROJECT - MUSEUM OF THE (VII A 3)	96
PROJECT LESS T. B	97
ADMINISTRATIVE 3	98 - 99
COLLECTIONS AT POLYGRAPHIA	100
MATERIALS IN PAPER AND INSULATED	101 - 102
VII C 4 - ITOBORAFST	103 - 104

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ANSWER : Part. one (1)

Journal of Oral Rehabilitation 2000 27: 103–109

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SECRET

ENCLOSURE

1. P is a 45-year-old intelligent man of lower middle-class origin who, at completion of his academic studies, intended to enter the teaching profession. At this time, however, no opening at the time, he joined the SS and accepted a post in the SD Schrifttumstelle (then in Leipzig). He was subsequently taken over by the SD Hauptamt (later RSHA) where he was employed on the research side and witnessed all the phases of development of Gestapo which was, since the end of 1941, known as Inst VII. He probably rose to the rank of Obersturmführer and has been since b3 the acting head of Inst VII.
2. P is not doing that he joined the Nazi Party at an early stage and that he was carried away by the initial successes of the Nazi regime. At this point he became somewhat disillusioned, in particular when he discovered that the work of his department was not particularly well known and that it was often attacked by other departments. A further reason for his discontent was that he was on very bad terms with his superior chief, Brigadeführer ~~SD~~ before the latter's transfer to the German Foreign Office; and he suffered from the many internal quarrels in the RSHA. He now seems to be fully converted and is eager to help.
3. P is of an important type and unaggressive type, highly educated and with a scholarly mind and has repeatedly expressed his horror at Nazi execution and atrocities.
4. Until 1943, P took a great interest in what went on outside his own sphere of activity. Even when he was acting head of Inst VII, he never took part in conferences with the heads of other institutes. His information is, therefore, fairly complete as far as his own sub-departments concerned. It was given willingly and is considered reliable.
5. For details of P's career see Appendix I.

APPENDIX I

SCHRIFFTUMSSTELLE

6. According to P, he was situated in LEIPZIG, since the end of 1942, "Schrifttumsstelle" of the then Sicherheitshauptamt, in charge of which was then Reichsführer Dr. SPENGLER, (later State Secretary in the RSHA Inst III). This Schrifttumsstelle was a branch of the so-called "Büro der Sicherheitshauptamt und des Reichsführers-SS" in Berlin-Kreuzberg. Here all new publications published privately or through the Deutsche Buchhandlung, the Deutschen Buchdruckerei und Verlagsgesellschaft, the Deutsche Schrifttumsstelle, were accommodated, were examined with regard to their political content and political reliability.
7. The results of these investigations were embodied in reports which were sent to the SD Hauptamt in BERLIN. In addition to the reports prepared by the SD Hauptamt on the political reliability of a publication named hereunder, there was the report which was, at that time, written by P. Certain parts of this report received in the SD Hauptamt on the 10th of June 1943, P did not think that the

2

JULY 1

SCHRIFTTEILS-
STILLE
(contd)

Schriftstellerteile as, at that time, entitled to issue instructions or even to submit suggestions, nor did it really censor all incoming publications; it was, in his opinion, merely to collect evidence and to pass on information.

ORGANISATION

3. In autumn 33 the Schriftstellerteile was taken over by the then SA'er Dr. SLK, who was at the same time in charge of the Proseabteilung of the SA Hauptamt. In Feb 36 a reorganisation of the SA Hauptamt took place, in the course of which the Hauptamt was divided into Zentralabteilungen. SLK became the head of the Zentralabteilung II/3 ("Presse und Schriftsteller", library, Social Research fasc), comprising the following two groups: II/3/1 - Press and Literary Investigation and Press Archives, and II/3/2 - Library of books, pamphlets, and exhibits relating to Masonic rites, and historical research into sorcery and witchcraft.

4. In Aug 36 the Schriftstellerteile was transferred from LEIPZIG to BERLIN. Only a small liaison office remained in LEIPZIG. Its sole task was the borrowing of books from the Deutsche Bibliothek and their despatch to BERLIN. The Kulturamt under H.H. was now split into Zentralabteilung II/2 (SA Inland für Kultur und Lebensgebiete). At the beginning of 37, SLK also took over Zentralabteilung II/2, as H.H. had to leave the SA due to serious differences with H.H. G.C. (at about the same time SLK was also given charge of Zentralabteilung II/1 (SA Inland, Nachrichtendienst über politische und weltanschauliche Männer (i.e. political and ideological opponents)).

ORGANISATION OF
AMT II, R.S.-

5. During the winter 38/39, a second re-grouping of functions took place, which led to the creation of the SA's Zentralabteilung II/2 as converted into Amt III (SA Inland, Lebensgebiete) and SLK was dismissed because its branch Zentralabteilung II/1 was dissolved, its task and personnel being transferred to Amt IV (Assassins). SLK, who in the meantime had been appointed lecturer on Journalism at HOPPECKE UNIVERSITY and was soon afterwards called to ERLANGEN University in the same capacity, was entrusted with the creation of Amt II, the nucleus of which was the former Zentralabteilung II/1. However, the investigation part of group II/1 was merged into Amt III immediately, while the Press Archives remained with Amt II until 43, when they too joined Amt III.

6. SLK who, in the meantime, had become Director of the "Sozialwissenschaftlichen Institut" and Dean of the "Auslands-Wissenschaftliche Fakultät" in the University of ERLANGEN, set up, at Amt II, so-called "Wissenschaftliche Referate". These, however, disappeared again until the end of 42. The reason for their short life was that no sufficiently qualified personnel could be found - also that Amt VI (SA Inland) claimed all the subjects dealt with by these institutes as their exclusive concern. SLK knew of differences between SLK and G. WILHELM, the head of Amt VI, whose influence proved in the end more powerful than that of SLK. Consequently Amt II had to restrict itself more and more to research and the collecting of material on the history and ideology of Freemasonry, Jerry, the churches, Marxism and other movements.

AMT II R.S.-
REORGANISED
AMT VII

7. At the end of 41 or the beginning of 42, Amt II finally became Amt VII, as the figure 7 was needed for the new, as yet unlabelled Amt VI (Inland und Internat Administration and Economics).

SUPERIOR I.P.S.
OFFICER ... F.R.

13. P.I. states that the work carried out by Unit VII was never fully appreciated by the other units of the R.S.D., especially since the departure of S.H.L. in Apr 43. There was, in P.'s opinion, no sense of the value of research work in the Unit. Unit VII had no representatives with the SD Sections; thus it was hardly known outside L.M.D.L. Personnel posted to the various SD in German-occupied territories for SD purposes were struck off the strength of Unit VII, and only in a very few instances did P. find proof that former members of Unit VII were doing work similar to or connected with the tasks pursued by the Unit.

EX-TELE D.
DISOLUTION

14. Unit VII was repeatedly declared superfluous. The other units often openly advocated its dissolution saying that its work represented no effective contribution towards the war effort. P.I. recalls that once in '44 C.I.C./G.R. sarcastically asked how it could be possible that Unit VII still existed at such a time. At P.I. was under the impression that TELE/SDR and S.D./L.M.D.L had a positive interest in transferring the Library to Unit VII, probably less for the sake of its intrinsic value than for the sake of increasing their own scope of influence. Soon after S.H.L.'s departure C.I.C./G.R. proposed to inspect Unit VII, presumably with a view to absorbing any useful part of it; this inspection, however, did not take place. The later Unitschef I, K.H. WILHELM, was also constantly considering a dissolution of Unit VII, as P.I. gathered from WILHELM himself and his staff. It may be that WILHELM had no compunction to consider such a dissolution as, true, in view of the circumstances, many members of the staff of Unit VII who were fit for active service had been called up and posted to the SD and to C.I.C., e.g. Stubaf K.H. WILHELM, Obersf. REINHOLD, Rector BERNHARD, MÜNTZER, Stubaf L.W.H. (since killed in action), Obersf. SCHMIDT and JAHN. Most of the female employees were discharged during Feb/Mar 45, and P.I. himself is, on 15 Apr 45, placed unemployed pending posting to a front-line unit.

P.I.'s DL-PI-
OUTFITS

15. P.I. points out that since his appointment as Acting Leiter he was always solely occupied by administrative duties. He had to encounter many difficulties and did not enjoy his work. His position was, as time went on, rendered increasingly difficult by the fact that he had "risen from the ranks" of the SD. He set open or passive resistance on the part of his colleagues, i.e., up to 42, had known him as a "stooge" in a skilled aircraft unit, a file trolley up and down dusty shelves of archives.

WAGRI/G.R.'s
HOSTILE AND
ENDOW

16. In Aug 44, the former Leiter of VII .. 2, Stubaf K.H. WILHELM, in a spiteful memorandum which was forwarded to K.H. WILHELM by P.I.'s head, called P.I. incompetent and blamed him for no useful work being done by Unit VII, which, he said, was nothing but "work without a head". P.I. thinks the immediate reason for this denunciation was his reluctance to forward to K.H. WILHELM's report by C.I.C./G.R. on the problem of emigrants in the light of the "d. d. mitgetreffe", which report contained, in P.I.'s opinion, a number of ill-conceived and inopportune suggestions. P.I. observes that C.I.C./G.R.'s memorandum, which was used to denounce P.I.'s position untenable, voiced the intentions of a whole group of people in the R.S.D. and thinks it not in the least that he was even a lone person, although he was not the only one.

100

MISERIOUS
INT-BLUE

17. Only once, and rather suddenly, did Int VII seem to gain an unexpected importance. This was in autumn 43 when P. received a visit from Stubaf Hans GOETSCHE, whom he had not known till then, and of whom he knew only that he belonged to KLEINER's closest collaborators.
18. GOETSCHE began by telling P. that, during a recent illness, he had developed a great interest in occultism and Freemasonry, and informed P. that he had obtained permission from KLEINER himself to study books on those subjects in the library belonging to Int VII. To this P. could not raise any objections. GOETSCHE also said that he would like to have the services of some member of Int VII who would be able to advise him on these matters and to get the books ready for him. P. mentioned Stubaf Hans RICHTER of VII 3 1 (Freemasonry) whom GOETSCHE had already known before.
19. Soon afterwards GOETSCHE got into touch with RICHTER, who from then onwards remained in his private flat and only turned up at the KZI to borrow books for GOETSCHE.
20. Some weeks later P. was, together with GOETSCHE, summoned to KLEINER. The visit was a very short one. KLEINER informed P. that he had entrusted GOETSCHE with a very important and top secret task. P. was to procure all books and documents for which GOETSCHE should ask and place them at the latter's disposal without fail. He was told not to ask any questions; he only had to meet GOETSCHE's requirements to the fullest possible extent. RICHTER would work with GOETSCHE and act as an intermediary between GOETSCHE and P..
21. In Jan 44 GOETSCHE moved to VIENNA whither, in Feb or Mar, RICHTER followed him. In May or Jun RICHTER turned up at AUTISCH-CAUSE (KLEINER) where important sections of the Library had been evacuated and housed in SCHLOSS FALKENBURG. RICHTER began to borrow masses of books, not only about Freemasonry, but also on occultism, anthroposophy (P. heard that he also asked for the secret Es files on the anthroposophic communities in GERMANY which had been suppressed by the Nazis), telepathy, European and Oriental religious sects and, lastly, on the history and literary pattern of the English detective-story. RICHTER's approach and his unshakable hunger for ever increasing masses of material led to differences with the Librarian, Stubaf BULDEISTER, which culminated in a message from GOETSCHE conveyed to KLEINER by the KZI, to the effect that if GOETSCHE could not get what he wanted from the library he would have the whole library taken away from Int VII.
22. In this case GOETSCHE and RICHTER, who remained in contact throughout '44, proved stronger than BULDEISTER and the management of Int VII. RICHTER left Vienna in SCHLOSS FALKENBURG and a short time later, in Jul 1944, GOETSCHE remained chiefly in VIENNA.
23. Although P. is ignorant of the purpose of the investigations carried on by GOETSCHE and RICHTER (of whom he lost sight at the beginning of '45), he has a certain interpretation of their activities on his information was confirmed by Stubaf BULDEISTER (see note 1 concerning). Both agreed that KLEINER intended to found a new sort of a Masonic lodge or esoteric society in Austria which he previously belonged to "Frithjof". This may be a reference to such non-political, esoteric groups as Rosicrucians. Such societies would, within

MASONIC LODGE
OF RSHA AGENTS ?
(contd)

STAFF OF
ANT VII.

IX's "OUTER
THROAT"

REASONS FOR
EXISTURE OF
ANT VII

the long or short, major role agents to satisfy their inclinations no longer play out, in return, collaborate with the Nazi administration, as secret police informers on political and economic matters within the Reich and in occupied territories. Agents are probably destined to enlist and train a special type of agent who would be rather different from the usual type of informer. P. firmly believes that COMINT and SC can be certain agents to carry out the preliminary work for establishing such an organization.

24. The staff of Ant VII were not all of intellectual type. On the contrary, only relatively few were used to any kind of research work. Most from the upper levels, they were mostly old members of the Nazi Party, though in university failure, some minor officials and quite a number simple tradesmen. In P.'s terms, and this was for the most part a collection of typical semi-intellectuals. The few qualified academic men who stayed on, under the illusion that they were to carry out scientific research into the various anti-Nazi ideologies, adopted, as time went on, a rather critical attitude to anti-National Socialism; and, though they had but little chance to voice their doubts and remain disbeliefs, they did not conceal their feelings among themselves. Among those who changed their views considerably though, not completely were Stabaf SCHLESINGER the head of the Library (VII.1), Stabaf DR. BIELE (also VII.1), Kastaf TOCH the head of the Press Archives (VII.2) and Stabaf DR. LEWIN.

25. To raise the general intellectual standard of Ant VII and to increase the importance of the research work carried out there, SIK succeeded in securing some outsiders who did not necessarily have to be members of the SS, though some of them held honorary rank. In autumn 42 and again in Feb 43, a month before he left Ant VII, he called together meetings which were attended by men like the Professor ordinaries of Mediaeval History at J.W. (afterwards SRSSSRG), Kastaf Dr. Günther FRÜZ, the Professor of German Literature at LEIPZIG University or JELLINE, the Professor of State Philosophy at AACHEN University Lisch, Dr. LMR, the Professor of Prehistory (LUDWIG), Kastaf DR. PAULUS, and some members of the NS Studienbund - an SS-man DR. KLEINER, Kastaf DR. MCISSEK and Stabaf MESSMER. For the second meeting KLEINER's permission had to be obtained. At these meetings future research work was discussed. The subjects planned were: early socialist tendencies in German history, the Marxian concept of surplus value, the history of Freemasonry based upon its earliest literary sources, the influence of Jerry on the French revolution, Teutonism and Christianity etc. Professor FRÜZ acted as chairman of these discussion groups. There are, however, no further meetings after SIK's departure.

26. P. does not hesitate to admit that from a purely Nazi point of view Ant VII was bound to be a failure from its very start. Its real purpose has never properly laid down, and as time went on it was proved that the two subjects with which it was supposed to deal - namely dissemination of Nazi culture and research into anti-Nazi ideologies - were, in fact, irreconcilable. The former subject was successfully claimed by three most powerful authorities - the Reichsministerium, the Kulturrat der SS (in Berlin represented by "Dienststelle und Dienststabsabteilung") and by the Propaganda Office (Kultur-politische Abteilung) - so that therefore it had to be dropped completely at an early stage. SIK, who was ambitious, left Ant VII because the post of a "Superior" in the Propaganda Office, coupled with his professorship at AACHEN, was more promised in a far better career than the Ant VII could ever give. Inv. file. /6
JPLH

REASONS FOR
FAILURE OF
A.MT VII
(contd)

-6-

27. The research work done by Amt VII never fulfilled the expectations of its creators. The reason for this was that the academically qualified members of its staff occupied themselves with matters of merely historical interest, instead of political intelligence. Their attitude of impartial and objective research, no matter how ardently Nazi some of them were in daily life, seemed, at times, diametrically opposed to the whole purpose of the SS. PW supposes that in most cases these men could not help it; they had grown up in the academic atmosphere of the Weimar Republic, before methodical research had been generally discarded.
28. The following are a few instances of their over-objectivity. When they tried to produce new evidence to prove the "authenticity" of the spurious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", they probed at great length into the political and economic history of the German Jews - though hampered by the absence of important original sources like the ROTHSCHILD Archives which had been spirited away and reserved for the sole use of the "Dienststelle ROSENBERG" and the "Reichs-institut für die Geschichte des Neuen Deutschland" under Professor Dr Walter FRANK. They were supposed to prove the "disastrous" and "destructive" influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the ways of life of the Germanic races in medieval and modern times; they lost themselves, instead, in complicated problems of ecclesiastical history. They were to demonstrate the "subversive" character of witchcraft in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and, on the other hand, to provide evidence for an indictment of the Churches for their "hard and cruel" methods of fighting it. All they brought to light, however, were a few forgotten bits of folklore. Then they should have unearthed startling new material to prove the hostile attitude of Freemasonry towards State and Nation, tilted towards any civilised community, they succeeded only in producing colourless historical treatises.
29. There was, in short, a permanent conflict between the ends envisaged and the means actually employed. The academic personnel of Amt VII, who formed anything but a happy team, were not capable of resolving this conflict. On the only occasion when HEYDRICH wanted to make use of Amt VII for certain purposes (as described in parts 17 - 23), he commissioned men who were completely unqualified, but staunch Nazis. A "mysterious twilight" surrounded the activities of Amt VII from beginning to its end, which was, in PW's own words, not a lamentable one.

S. ORGANISATION

30. For information concerning the organisation and structure of Amt VII, see Appendix I.

VII A - LIBRARY

LIBRARY

31. The library was started in late autumn 1941, soon after SIS had taken over the Secretariate of the P.W.M. PW states that its formation was decided upon at a conference between SIS and HEYDRICH. A proper library statute was, however, never drawn up. The library of Amt VII was not to be a general

FORMATION
(contd)

- 7 -

reference library for the use of officials of the SS, as each unit (in particular after IV, V and VI) had its own collection of indispensable reference books. It was, from the very beginning, described as a research collection within which every book or pamphlet had to be classified as a document and formed part of a system of archives. The first consignments arrived after the great purge of 1933/34, when the first thorough sifting of public and private libraries, publishing firms and book shops had taken place and after most non-Nazi societies, associations and lodges had been dissolved. When P. moved to Berlin in '36 he found masses of heterogeneous books, mainly consisting of confiscated material the pulping of which seemed inadvisable for various reasons. Cataloguing these books and sorting out duplicates would have provided work for many years; this task was never accomplished.

HOUSING

32. The conditions for housing a large and ever-growing library remained very bad. The entire collection was moved once to the branch building of the RSHA, Misenacher Strasse 12. Later on big sections that had already been shelved had, on SLI's orders, to be re-arranged. In '43 the process of evacuation started; thus the library was never really available for proper use. The principles of arrangement were frequently changed.

LIBRARIANS

33. The first librarian whom P. met was Gustav EYER. He was, however, called up in '38 and was rarely seen in the library since, though he remained theoretically in charge till '40, when he was transferred to the Luftwaffe as a Lt. Then Stubaf Dr Günther STEIN was appointed acting Librarian of the Library. He had some experience in public library service, and the work of cataloguing and classification would certainly have made some progress, had not SLI constantly interfered with it. He found STEIN too pedantic and treated him accordingly. In '42 STEIN was taken seriously ill, probably in consequence of the many humiliations he had had to endure from SLI, and had to take a long leave, on the expiration of which he was transferred to VII B 3 (Churches). The post of Librarian was given to Stuaf Karl BURGESSER, a student of economic geography who had no library training. SLI thought that BURGESSER would work in a less academic fashion and show more practical efficiency. BURGESSER remained Librarian until Apr '45. He was responsible for the evacuation of the collection.

34. From '45 onwards the heads of sub-depts (Referenten) were also largely responsible for the upkeep of those sections of the library which concerned their particular lines of research.

SECTIONS

35. During '36, when P. himself worked in the Library, the classification of Masonic and Marxist books was started by Gustav EYER. Later on STEIN and, after him, BURGESSER began to set up other sections, e.g. ecclesiastical history and literature, Judaism, encyclopaedia (i.e. books of reference) and a section on GERMANY and foreign countries. Smaller sections comprised the following subjects: anthroposophy, theosophy, occultism and telepathy, literature and pornography.

ACQUISITIONS

36. Early in '37, unit VII began to acquire the more important new publications on these subjects. No publications were usually procured through the liaison office at LIPZIG, as unit VII was not officially in a position to purchase them all on the open market. Books which were wanted could only be procured through many booksellers after long delays, and might then be out of print; this frequently happened in recent years, when paper shortage led to the issue of very small editions.

over

ACQUISITIONS
(contd)

57. P knows less about acquisitions to the library after the middle of '37, when he left the library to take over Masonic manuscripts. He considers, however, that the entire library of the Jewish community of ~~WILHELM~~ was confiscated and brought to ~~WILHELM~~ VII, and that from May '38 onwards not less than 200 boxes of books were sent to ~~WILHELM~~ VII. These were not opened but were kept in the cellars of the office in Lichtenauer Straße. Of material confiscated by the SDS in occupied territories only comparatively little was forwarded to the RSHA. And this, as most of it was dealt with on the spot. On the whole, the search parties (Vehndungsdienst) of the SDS worked unsystematically as far as books and documents were concerned. Apr 40 onwards a Government decree ordered that all books and archives concerning political or ideological opponents in occupied territories were (unless temporarily wanted by the SD, SA or Gestapo) to be collected by the cultural staff of the RSHA and to be handed over to ~~WILHELM~~ VII for evaluation by the Inter's various institutes and the projected School of Ideological Investigation.

CAT. LOGUES

58. Before the library was evacuated it contained, in P's estimate, 200,000 - 300,000 volumes including brochures. Proper catalogues were never taken. A great part was shelved in alphabetical order, but masses, from which the duplicates were still to be eliminated, remained piled in the cellars. At the time of the evacuation it was seen that only a very small number of these had been entered in two catalogues, one classified by subjects and the other by authors. Detailed particulars, according to the old Prussian library instructions, were only given for recent publications and current literature. The section of Masonic books was partly catalogued, but references were more easily traced with the help of ~~WILHELM~~ VII's "Luminous Masonic Library" (1926).

DEPOSITS

59. The library had no reading room, nor were any specific rules laid down for borrowing books. Not much use was made of the library outside the staff of ~~WILHELM~~ VII. Its unpopularity was due to its inaccessibility and many defects, which were only extensive research work nearly impossible for anyone not actually employed in the library.

EVALUATION

60. The evacuation of the library was started at the beginning of '45. In the middle of Jan '45 large sections were housed in the synagogues part of ~~WILHELM~~ VII near SLOCUL. These sections included parts of the Masonic and Jewish collections, reference libraries of ~~WILHELM~~ VII and of other districts, books on German history, ethnology and folklore as well as the whole Press Archivs (~~WILHELM~~ II). By Apr 45 they were distributed over the following locations, where accommodation had been requisitioned by the Abtschirrleiter of R.D.G. Berlin, stabs CO 1:

- 1) SOHLENS LIBR., part of ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/195)
- 2) REINHOLD BURSTNER, part of ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/195)
- 3) HORN, part of ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/195)
- 4) WILHELM-LEIP. IN ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/196)
- 5) WILHELM-LEIP. IN ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/196)
- 6) WILHELM-LEIP. IN ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Archives)
- 7) WILHELM-LEIP. IN ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Press Archives)

EVALUATION
(contd)

41. In SCHLOSS HAGEN and PLAKAUNG the books could be shelved; in PEGELIN they were only stored away. The Masonic library and the reference libraries of the other states remained in GOETHESTADT.

VII .. 2 : PRESS SURVEY

ARCHIV
DAILY SURVEY

42. The Press archives, when BLI took charge of them, were originally intended as a collection of press clippings from all German and, as far as available, foreign newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, concerning matters of interest to the SS Hauptamt. At the same time a press survey ("Presse-Spiegel") was compiled day by day, duplicated and distributed to all SD Dienststellen for their information. In P.'s opinion its value was doubtful, as it amounted to a mere repetition of reports in the German press. This press survey ceased publication about the beginning of 42 owing to lack of personnel and paper. From that time onwards only the archives were continued. ... for foreign newspapers could be obtained with difficulty and after long delay from the Berliner SCHEFFER, a small newspaper and book agency which maintained relations with BOEGL and BITZERLAND. Their place was largely taken by foreign news and other broadcasts and DAK reports.

FILING

43. The cuttings were filed away in several thousand folders. As most of the articles and reports cut out were of interest for several topics, reference slips had to be made showing the number of the folder containing the original cutting. Before the war certain cuttings were forwarded to Inter III and IV for information before they were filed away. Early in the war this practice fell into disuse almost entirely, as both Inter III and IV had formed their own sub-depts concerned with press evaluation. Moreover, Inter III in particular was not inclined to return the cuttings as it wanted to file them with its own documents.

MEMS STAFF

44. The male staff of VII .. 2 was small and consisted chiefly of men who had not completed their studies. In the beginning BLI did all the research work himself but in 37, when he became overburdened with other tasks, he handed the sub-dept over to Stefan MIKELICKI. The latter remained in charge until the beginning of 42, when Insur. RÜCKE took over the sub-dept until its end. RÜCKE was a fairly good linguist and comparatively well versed in political economy, but had no university training or doctorate. No further members, Scharf Dr. Willi LUDWIG and Stefan Heinz JUST, were killed on the Eastern front. Another member of the staff, Kascharr TLKKE, was hardly more than a filing clerk.

MEMS STAFF

45. The female staff was more numerous. It consisted of two women in a supervisory capacity: Dr phil. Hilde HORN, a former student of Journalism, who worked directly under the Referent and was largely responsible for the selection of material, and Frau Ines LIMMER who worked on the cross-references. They were assisted by four or five women who translated French and English articles. There was also one translator for Jewish. These translators had been mainly recruited in the civilian interpreter schools of HALLINGEN, LIPZIG ("Sachs Institut") and BERLIN (LODOW SCHULE). The purely manual work of cutting and pasting was done by middle-aged women employees of whom there were about twenty-five before the war, and towards the end about fifteen.

EVALUATION

46. The Press Archives remained in LAMM till Aug 43 and were then evacuated partly to PLM in DURBLA and partly to KILMELG. The sections which had been in L.M.L were then, at an unspecified date, again evacuated to KILMELG on the 21st.
47. P. states that, as time went on, the Press Archives lost all the importance which SII had originally attached to them. Although they had a certain historical value, they showed, for some years, considerable gaps, since work had been interrupted several times and the methods of collecting had often been changed. For this P. blames SII, who used to take letters of his staff solely off their work and put them on to work in which he took an ephemeral interest or which seemed to promise him personal success with his superiors.

VALU OF
ACTIVIS
CRITIQUE

48. Owing to the war the sub-depts of VII 3 were severely understaffed and the number of fully qualified research workers increased rapidly. Consequently the scope of their work had to be narrowed considerably, even before the evacuation. The sub-depten (heads of sub-depts) also suffered from SII's despotic and overbearing attitude, which was not conducive to scholarly research.
49. Reorganisation of the whole administration of L.M.L, which took place in Aug 43, dissolved VII 3 as well as VII 3 1 (Academic Archives); VII 3 2 had been closed down already in 41. As, however, the evacuated material had to be taken care of, as nearly all employees were classified as more or less unfit for active service, the sub-depts were maintained on a reduced scale. Practically the whole of L.M.L was then centralized into one single group. All existing sub-depts of VII 3 were evacuated to KILMELG. From Aug 43 onwards P. kept in contact with his colleagues only every fortnight, when he went to KILMELG for very short periods to see to the library and resolves any to settle quarrels among the personnel.

VII 3 1 : FREDSKOG

50. The material used by this sub-dept consisted mainly of the Masonic section of the main library, VII 4 1. The only Masonic magazine which found its way to L.M.L during the last few years was the Swiss periodical "Alpina" which was obtained through the Göttingen SOC LIBRARY (see para 42). This periodical contained the only information available about International Masonry. Stubaf WILMS (P.'s successor as Referent) also collected material for a large work whose publication was planned. This work was to give a thorough and critical account of all international Masonic communities, their history and ideology.

RUMOR, IN
BOOKS

51. Besides the files referred to in para 49, to report to the Antwerp office all books and pamphlets relating to Masonry, the first editions of which were submitted to him for confidential review and judgement by the publishers, in particular by the "NÖDLICH Verlag" LINDEN, AUSTRIA and L.M.L had special relations. L.M.L received no user fee, as did, in a few

REPORTS ON
BOOKS

cases, the Propagandaministerium and the "Kunststelle DÖBLING" (Section, "Überstatische Fäkte"). The reports which were asked for by Int. VII (the only forwarded material with which they, through lack of qualified readers, could not deal themselves), were sent on by Intschef VII to Ostwald von HELPTSKI, who was in charge of the sub-dept of Int. III concerned with Literature and the Press. If the Dienststelle DÖBLING requested a report, which happened during P.'s term of duty only once, this had to be sent to Dienstleiter HELPLIST. P. declares that there was no regular interchange of ideas between Int. VII and either of the above-mentioned departments, which jealously kept themselves aloof.

52. P. relates that 80% of the material submitted for scrutiny as absolutely valueless. Consequently Int. VII usually recommended the withdrawal from public sale of material already printed, or non-publication of that which was still in manuscript form. The "works" produced were mainly political trash written by unscrupulous dilettantes, or pure propaganda of the lowest sort which contained no useful information and was not based upon original sources. In many cases, however, Int. III took no notice of Int. VII's recommendations, although in some instances publication could be prevented.
53. The trouble was that Int. III and HELPTSKI in particular did not fully accept Int. VII's objective criteria of judgment. Nor did the Propaganda-historium. When Int. VII were approached by the latter for an opinion on a costly second edition of HELM's "Freemasonry and Jerry in ...-land", and on account of its many inaccuracies, advised against it, their recommendation was passed over and the book was reprinted with all its mistakes and appeared on the market.
54. At times, "monarchs" reached Int. VII from cranks, mystery-mongers and professional sensationalists; critical reports on such monarchs are then submitted by the Int., but are often ignored.

55. The Masonic Referat had at its disposal in the library the complete membership lists of Lodges in GERMANY and a card-index compiled from this source of information. From this card-index, information is made available on demand to Party or Organizations. In general, Freemasons could become members of the Party, but were not allowed to hold official posts. Furthermore, the Referat compiled and issued approximately every two months a summary of information received; this was distributed in 150 copies. This summary was introduced whilst SLA was still in command. Towards the end, the Referat spent much time in setting up the Freemasonry Library at its own centre, i.e. (SCHLESWIG). At the same time Intschef AG. III was made responsible for the Library of Intelligence and Espionage, also at SCHLESWIG. As related in para 21, many Masonic books were shifted to INTSCHEF III in 44 for the sole use of HELM and his assistant RICHTER.

FRANC MASONRY
INVESTIGATED

56. The Masonic Referat was, according to P., one of the few districts of Int. VII which were represented in German-occupied territories. Soon after the fall of FRANCE in 40, Dr. SCHÜLER, who had entered the Referat in 33, became liaison officer between Int. VII and the RS FRANÇAISE, Staf GOCHEN. SCHÜLER was sent to PARIS to investigate French Masonic communities, their hierarchy and the extent to which they had penetrated into French public life. He despatched

ENGLISH MASONRY
INVESTIGATED
(contd)

a number of books and brochures, and, at intervals, long reports which were all signed by KOCIAN. JÜHL was killed in action at the beginning of Sep 44 and his successor at the AD FRANZICKI was Gustav LIEBL who had, until then, been partly employed in the Masonic Archives (VII C 1). He was sent to PAULIS in spring 44, and worked at first under STUEBEL, who introduced him to investigation of Freemasonry and International Jewry.

ENGLISH INFORMER
STON

57. It was then that he came into contact with KOCIAN's chief English informer on Freemasonry, a certain COSTON. After the invasion of FRANCE by the allied Forces, LIEBL was for a short time employed on general SD duties in HAMBURG, on which P. can give no further details. When LIEBL returned to GERMANY and arranged, apparently on his own initiative, for COSTON's move to the KARL. In late autumn 44 COSTON moved to WÜRTTENBERG with his family and four of his informers. When P. heard of this move, he contacted at once Leutnant IV, Graf Seestal a Col. WILHELM, asking for instructions. WILHELM replied that he had no interest whatever in COSTON nor his Masonic researches, and that P. should keep him. Thereupon P. got into touch with KUHNLEINER, and on his orders evacuated COSTON and his entourage with WILHELM in charge to PARIS (220) in the "HOLZLAND Verlag" (GSGS 4416/3-10/6463). Since beginning 45, however, P. lost sight of WILHELM and COSTON. (For COSTON, see SCHÜLER and LIEBL in Appendix 3).

PUBLICATIONS

58. The following publications on the history of Freemasonry were issued under the aegis of Abt VII since 42, and were brought out by the "HOLZLAND Verlag":-

- (i) Hubert Dr Hans SCHICK: "Die älteren Rosenkreuzer", a study of the Rosicrucian movement in GERMANY during the seventeenth century.
- (ii) Dr. Wolf KOSSIGER: "Freimaurerei und Politik im Zeitalter der französischen Revolution".
- (iii) Dr Heinz SCHÜLER: "Das Auge der Freimaurerei in HAMBURG 1800/07".
- (iv) Dr Hans SCHÜLER: "Die Freimaurerei und die europäischen Dynastien".

HOLZLAND
LAG

59. The "HOLZLAND Verlag", which was founded as a small publishing firm for Nazi literature about 37/38, was later given the copyright of all publications prepared or recommended by Abt VII. Its director was Ostubald KOSLICKI, its manager Gustav JÖHLLER, both 100% Nazi. Its only professional reader was P., who emphasises that the firm was not controlled by the SD or any of its agents, but exclusively by the SS Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftsamt.

VII C 2 : JEAN

60. This sub-agent too made extensive use of VII A 1 and VII A 2, which supplied the basic material for their work. P. admits that he took little interest in the activities of VII C 2, probably owing to the fact that he found it rather difficult to get on with the different, Master Dr Phil JAHNSEN.

REPORTS OF 1935

6L

Occasionally she was sent to report on manuscripts which had been submitted for reading by the "JOHNSON", most of which had to be rejected on account of their unsatisfactory quality. She recalls that one, this manuscript was a brochure written by the notorious Rightist Dr. von Moltke, a proponent of Hitlerism; she was sent away against its publication.

REBBS S. 1935

12.

In addition, the staff issued every three weeks a sum of 15 Reichsmark information on the Jewish question. In the first year this summary consisted mainly of extracts from Jewish papers, circa 1935 REBBS. It was duplicated in about 20 copies and distributed to all 30 branches, the Foreign Office, the Propaganda Ministry, and the newspaper Deutsche Presse. It is almost valueless and earned criticism from the branches. The US REBBS, Dr. Dr. Moltke, and violently attacked the VII on this account and for their material and dispensation attitude in general.

REPORTS TO
POLICE IN TUNIS

65.

In accordance with an agreement between KLEINERMEISTER and the German Foreign Office (Military, Political, Section), 11. 2. 35 to 30. 12. the Foreign Office with short reports concerning subjects connected with the Jewish question. In the opinion, these reports are to be forwarded via REBBS to VII, who served in KLEINERMEISTER and noted as liaison over to Inspector of Libraries at the Military-Political Section, who had no particular interest in the intellectual sphere, see also in this that he was not satisfied with the reports. It therefore, can be relied on the "Institut sur l'enseignement des Juifs" in KLEINERMEISTER, Director of KLEINERMEISTER, since the NO. 1935's creation.

66.

On the Press summaries and the short reports to KLEINERMEISTER were drawn and edited by KLEINERMEISTER himself.

LUDWIG

14.

After these activities, the staff of VII 32 had to help maintain the sections of the Library with which it was concerned, a task which became more difficult after the vacuous loss of the "Jew Bibliothek" to the area of JEWISH - 11. 1. 35. In this, Ludwig KLEINERMEISTER, Ostwald LIBRARIAN as well as his assistant at the VII 32 as technical assistant for the library.

CHURCH LIBRARIES

50.

All the summaries of VII 3, VII 3, VII 3 is the least busy, mainly owing to the fact that it remained for a long period without full-time librarian. The first librarian, KLEINERMEISTER, was a very figurehead. Of his two research assistants only, KLEINERMEISTER was actually employed at the library. Most of the work was done by Otto DR. LUDWIG, a highly qualified ecclesiastical historian. All the work through the more important historical documents and short publications on ecclesiastical history, to compile them into a library, and to plan new acquisitions of the church section of the library. The Press summaries on church issues, which were issued to 30 branches, the press office and the Propaganda Ministry only at first initially, and only in a Protestant service. The anti-Semitic reader - was told we'd lost. At the same time, KLEINERMEISTER collected on the history of the church library books in the church itself. The library of the church library is not used to much.

OUTSIDE
OPPOSITION

67. At the time when VII 3 3 was evacuated it was still without plan or programme, and no real results were achieved. This was, in P.'s belief, mainly due to the fact that the campaign against the political churchos was really within the spheres of action of Interv III and IV, the Dienststelle ~~WILHELM~~ and the Kulturamt of the NSDAP, all of which were jealous of their prerogatives.

VII 3 4 : MARXISM

INFLUENCE OF
THIS SUB-DEPT

68. This sub-dept remained for a long time without a head, after its first referent Gustav MÜHRS had followed SLI into the Auswärtige Amt. MÜHRS encountered difficulties in understanding Marxism as he lacked knowledge of history and economics. On SLI's suggestion he planned a new full-length biography of Karl Marx but never got beyond collecting preliminary material.
69. From 42 onwards Gustav MÜHRS was in charge of the sub-dept. He came from the Eastern Front and had only a very superficial knowledge of the subject. He too had to work hard to gain some knowledge of Marxist ideology and Dialectical Materialism. In 44 he was taken ill and remained inactive for many months. Most of the research work, which consisted only in reading and extracting the Marxist Classics and prominent works on Bolshevism, was done by Zivilangestellter Dr phil. HESSE, who joined VII 3 4 at the end of 43 or the beginning of 44.
70. Contact with day to day topics was only maintained by lending two or three class Socialist newspapers which were obtained through the Sortiment ~~SAMMLER~~. Articles in these papers were cut out and filed away according to a special subject index. These files were not handed to the General Press Services (VII - 2) but remained with VII 3 4. P. has no recollection of any Russian papers being read in this sub-dept, as they were not available through any foreign country and no printed matter came to Int VII from the Eastern front.

VII 3 5 : LIBERALISM

SCOPE

71. This sub-dept was instituted by SLI so that it might demonstrate the irreconcilable antagonism between Liberalism and the German Nationalist State. It worked on similar lines to VII 3 1 (Precursors). Later on SLI intended to expand the functions of the sub-dept and to entrust it with the investigation of all political and philosophical ideas throughout modern German history.

RELATIONS /INT:
INT III

72. It was also hoped to write monographs on ideological themes for the use of Int III, especially III C. At the beginning of 42 the referent of VII 3 5, Stabsoffizier Dr SCHICK (a former Roman Catholic priest), had preliminary conferences at Int III, mainly with Graf BECK and Oberstaatsrat von KLEMPUSKI and submitted three voluminous monographs. This cooperation did not, however, last long. According to P., Int III, which had its own research staff, was not at all impressed by SCHICK's scholarly attitude. It appears that Int III's dissatisfaction over Dr. Schick's reports was used as a pretext to attack the whole unit of Int VII.

三

THE SILENT POLITICAL SPHERE

...and furnish a set of the same to this sub-dept.
It is suggested to my students to take up theses and political
theses on Capitalist, Socialist and Revolutionary movements and
the like from a group of our recs from Prof. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
A compilation of all (literary) is collected in available
form, which is to be supplied, cutting & pasting with these
works.

7. The *U.S. Cavalry* crossed the river at the rate of 400 men, 100 horses, 40 mule teams, and staff, under its first acting adjutant, Capt. Wm. C. Ladd. Attached to each arm of 100, 40, and 100 respectively, were 100, 40, and 100 men sent to support the 300 men.

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ لَهُمْ نِعَمٌ كَثِيرٌ وَمَا يَرَوْنَ

Gandharan

16. The following three sub-sections those work
done by the additional consultants (Special Agent
and the Economic Archives (VII C 1), the
Statistical Bureau of Economic Affairs (VII C 2) and
the Central Statistical Bureau (VII C 3) which
is fairly complete.

ט' ט' ט' ט' ט' ט' ט' ט' ט'

- Mr. _____, a local grocer, P. with the settling-up of
these operations. He is to collect, mark, pack and file the
various articles he has made up. When his caravans are
loaded, he is to push his truck into his custody where
it will remain, a certain part of his remuneration with local
or neighboring small-time dealers where they are used for
marketing purposes.

264. The value of the material or services that it has
in common with other firms is relatively slight. Hence
the cost of production of each firm is likely to
be about the same. In the agricultural case, of which
we have spoken above.

卷之三

- ...and so on. The three major political organizations, the
Communist Party of India, the Indian National Congress, and the
Socialist Party, have their state branches' lists of
qualified candidates. It is included in a document
of the organization which is sent to the Central Committee
for consideration. The Central Committee, after
consideration, sends the names of the best, and the Central
Committee of the party, in turn, sends them to the
State Committees of the party.

IS-30.771K

50. When P. took charge most of the archives were stored in the cellars of the building at Eisner Strasse 12 and formed a confused mixture of heterogeneous papers. The reconstruction of the individual archives had partly to be done by means of the old numerical reference marks and marginal losses, which took much time. By the beginning of 41, however, the archives had been roughly re-sorted according to lodges. After this rough sorting, a more careful sifting was to follow. Some indexin was attempted for the archives of a few lodges, but this had to be abandoned owing to the great size of the archives which dates from 1737 to 1933. In some instances the old or local lodges had their own indices.

LOV-5

51. It was a curious circumstance that the archives had to be moved four times. At the end of 39 they were moved to Eisenacher Strasse and at the beginning of 42 back to Unterstrasse. Much more interrupted cataloguing and research work for about six months. Then in the middle of 43 the archives were evacuated to ULMSCHLAG near WELSCHBACH, and in spring 44 to WILHELMSTADT near WELSCHBACH. From summer 39 onwards, as instructed with auxiliary material from the archives for a Encyclopedia of Masonic Fraternity which was planned by SLU and little time to spare for this task owing to the moves.

OLSLA DOCUMENTS

52. Apart from purely masonic documents, the archives contained the entire registry of the dissolved "Zentralverein der Deutschen Staatsbeamten und Juidentheologen" and the records of the American "Waterkloendische Front". The latter were in a particularly bad state of preservation. There were also Marxist documents which had been confiscated by the SD and Gestapo. In all, though the staff personnel, all those masses of documents were never examined or even shelved.

CONSULTATION OF LODGES

53. The masonic archives were hardly ever used by outsiders, though in 1942 the professor of Medieval History at GERMANY University, Dr. Arno Ernst SCHMITT, a non-Nazi, was allowed for a short time to do so to complete some genealogical studies on his own masonic ancestors for a book entitled "Liberus, Deutschland und die Welt" which appeared in 43. Very little of the archives was used by the staff of VII D, in particular those of 1940 who were engaged upon actual research work. Sometimes genealogical queries addressed to German public archives were passed on to the G.D.G. but only in a few cases could the required information be furnished.

INVENTORY OF DEPOSED

54. At ULMSCHLAG shelves for the masonic archives were made with great difficulty owing to the lack of wood. The records of the Jewish "Zentralverein" and the "Waterkloendische Front" as well as the Marxist documents remained in wooden boxes which were never opened. There were also a number of unopened ones containing books which had gone to ULMSCHLAG by mistake instead of to the castles in the SUDETENLAND owing to the chaotic rail conditions. There was also at ULMSCHLAG a very large collection of live paper cuttings which had been bought by a private collector, Herr G. JACOBSEN of WILHELMSTADT, and it was planned to incorporate it into the new library of the masonic archive (VII . 2).

Al C 2 : 1.32

18

182-

91. The original purpose was to trace the influence of the Catholic Church on late mediaeval and early modern witchcraft. This task called for an extensive examination of unpublished manuscript documents and voluminous abstracts from the printed literature. The members of the research group set out to visit all public and, as far as possible, private archives throughout GERMANY and AUSTRIA and to extract administrative and judicial records, mainly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of large sections of these original sources photostat copies were made on the spot. The copies were then transcribed and the results noted in brief on special forms, which were then arranged geographically. The staff had also to read and extract books, pamphlets and articles contained in historical and folklore periodicals. All available literature was purchased in second-hand bookshops and collected in a special library, which formed a section in the main Library (VII 11). Photostat copies were also made from publications which had to be borrowed from other libraries. Apart from this, a card-index of all titles of books and articles was compiled, to serve as the basis for a historical bibliography of witchcraft to be edited by art VII after the war.

92. Apart from the routine work of collecting, extracting and copying, most of the staff were allotted special themes for independent research, the result of which was to be published in a series of treatises. Only LEVIN's treatise ever reached the stage of printing. He intended to use it to obtain a lectureship in Historical Folklore at MUNICH University, where he submitted it in typescript to Professor K. von FELLER and Professor Karl HOFLER.

93. As time went on, the more serious contributors like LEVIN and Dr. SKI were unable to reconcile their results with JIN's preconceptions. The evidence collected proved that it was by no means only the Catholic Church that destroyed the heritage of old magical usages and popular beliefs. It was found that in Protestant territories trials for witchcraft took place throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and that the secular jurisdiction took a strong line in the persecution of sorcerers and witches. The eventual recognition of these facts shattered the whole system of research in VII C 3. LEVIN openly declared that the methods had to be changed completely if any satisfactory results were to be expected, and he turned to an impartial analysis of the historical and ethnographical roots of magic as practised by the Germanic tribes.

94. It was only natural that this way of research was not applauded by the RKE. One of the most influential opponents of the "K" (Kuzen) sub-dept was the attaché of III, CHILDEKOFF, who was (P.W. assumes) kept informed about its work by SKI and SPANGLER.

95. VII C 3 was evacuated to KIELSLISKI in 1943, where most of its material and its section of the Library remained until Jan 45. Meanwhile, in autumn 44 it had ceased its function as an independent sub-dept. During Jan 45 the more important material was transported to DUESSEN, whence it was to be moved to another place of safety in Central GERMANY. It was, however, burnt during the heavy air raids on DUESSEN in Feb 45.

C. MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES ON MISCELLANEOUS UNITS (VII .. 3)

96. When Lat VII was set up at the beginning of 42, it was planned to form a separate sub-dept called VII - 3, which was to serve as a general reference centre. It was to contain all reference works such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks and some periodicals so far as they were non-technical (e.g. literary, cultural and other magazines). Stuaf Akademie and Ostuaf HUGO were to be in charge of it. This sub-dept never materialised, as it was thought inconvenient that the research staff should have to consult books of reference outside the library. VII - 3 existed on paper only until the end of 42 or beginning of 43, when it was struck off the establishment.

PROJECTED DEPT VII 2

97. At about the time of the outbreak of war, SEI planned to form a separate group 'D' concerned with the study of foreign countries. This scheme, however, had to be dropped in its preliminary stages owing to the lack of qualified personnel. SEI had intended to put Stuaf KURT in charge of the group, but HUGO as well as Ostuaf BALTZER, the only other member of Lat VII who seemed to be qualified, were soon transferred to Lat VI. P. does not remember any particular work being done by either of them; he only met them in the library where they sat reading or or as to borrow books.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

98. This, the Geschäftsstelle, was the central administrative office, dealing with questions concerning personnel, pay and allowances. It registered all incoming and outgoing correspondence and arranged for the internal distribution of all books and periodicals sent to Lat VII. It also served as a pool for typists and messengers. The officer in charge was Ostuaf JAHNKE, whose chief clerks were Inschreiber HUMMEL, LINDNER and KIRSE.
99. Under the Geschäftsstelle, there was also a small printing office, a bookbinding workshop and a photographic laboratory. The printing office represented an 'idée fixe' of SEI's, who had originally hoped that all publications of Lat VII could be printed there. When this proved impossible, partly because the equipment placed at the disposal of Lat VII was quite insufficient, and still more because the publishing and printing of books by the SEI would have constituted an infringement of the German Copyright, an arrangement was reached with the "HÖRDELER Verlag" (see p. 59). The Printing Office then produced only refuse slips for the Press Archives, index cards for Lat VII and Lat VI in SEI, and press mark labels for the library, as well as administrative forms. Occasionally it printed

the reports of VII 3 1 and VII 3 2. The bookbinders' shop only served the library, and the photographic laboratory was set up solely for the use of VII C 3.

SAALIG'S DELEGATION OFFICE

100. Apart from the submission of reports by VII 3 1 and VII 3 2 to Generaldirektor SCHILLER (see above, para 63), there was no real liaison between the German Foreign Office and Inst VII. After SIA had left the GDI, KELTSCHBRUNNER instructed Pa to send these reports to SIA also, who, in return, promised to put Inst VII on the distribution list of pamphlets and brochures produced by the "kulturpolitische Abteilung" of the Foreign Office. Pa, however, remembers only two instances of such material being received through SIA. SIA demanded several times that sections of the press archives should be photostated for the Foreign Office, whose own press archives had been burnt. Pa relates that, on principle, he never took any notice of SIA's demand, partly because he refused to take orders from SIA after the latter's departure, and partly because the fulfilment of SIA's request would have entailed asking KELTSCHBRUNNER's permission, which he did not want to do.

MINTICHT, ERNST, AND KARL THIESTRIKUM

101. Relations with the Propagandaministerium were very loose and consisted, apart from the occasional dispatch of short reports, only in some conferences with Gustav HEINRICHSWOLD (see para 25), who was first Adjutant for literary matters, and later in the Ministerium of the Propagandaministerium. HEINRICHSWOLD was engaged in some research on nineteenth century freemasonry.
102. Pa negotiated with HEINRICHSWOLD about four or five times. The matters discussed were the procurement of books for HEINRICHSWOLD's studies, the suppression of a valuable book on freemasonry and the allotment of paper to the "NORDLAND Verlag". Gustav SCHILLER, the manager of that concern, had at the same time applied to the Propagandaministerium for paper via Inst VII, where Staff BEURLE and Gustav von KLEINHORN acted as liaison officers between the GDI and the Propagandaministerium.

INST VII SPYING ABROAD

103. Pa denies that Inst VII maintained any agents or emissaries in foreign countries or occupied territories. A few members of the staff were, during his term of office, detached from Inst VII and sent for special duties to various JABs. When a member of Inst VII was detached for temporary or permanent duties abroad, he was usually struck off the strength of Inst VII though not of the GDI, which remained his "Heimatstelle". There was, on a rule, no possibility of claiming

a former member of ~~Int~~ VII sent abroad, not even upon his return, when it had to be left to KÜMMERBUNNEN and the general management of the RGHQ to decide about his allocation and future employment.

104. On members of ~~Int~~ VII detached to various B&S in occupied territories, see Appendix 5, under BLUMANN, FICHTNER, HIRZINGER, HÜLNER, POSCH, RAISSEK, ROTHE, STÜBER, and WENZEL.

O.S.D.I.C.(U.K.)

13 Sep 45

DISTRIBUTION

M.I.19a	Air Office	{ 110 copies }
N.I.D.	Admiralty	{ 4 copies }
A.D.I.(K)	Air Ministry	{ 6 copies }

SECRET
S.I.R. 1923

11 Sep 41

A 17 D 1

File 2000

- 12 Jan 07 Born at LIPZIG (SA. G.) son of a literary school teacher.
12 - 26 Played at German, then at School at Teacher School at LIPZIG and TETTEN.
27 Left - member became student ("now: Deutsch in Ringvorlesungen").
28 Art major Robert Jimbertie CONFIRMED.
13 - 31 Studied history, literature, philosophy, particularly the English which I at the University of LIPZIG and GRODZ.
Titch R. S. went to KARLSRUHE, MUNICH and ROME.
1 Moved authority to the graphical business, in LIPZIG.
May - Sep 31 Worked in GOVERNMENT as a Scout with the 16th (LEICESTER) Regt. to assist work at British Museum for thesis on the colonization of Africa in NIGERIA.
1 May 33 Joined SA as a regular member.
Jul 33 Trained SA (SA-Standarte 107) and rose to rank of SA Oberschuf. Left Boy Scout Movement, on account of its dissolution.
Jan 34 - Mar 35 Assistant teacher at Kindergarten LIPZIG.
Jun 35 Trained SS as "Meister" and found full-time employment with Schriftkunstschule of Dr. H. F. LIPZIG, mainly reviewing political books.
26 Jun 35 Received P.D. Education at LIPZIG University.
Feb 36 Transferred to SA-Verbandsleiter, BERLIN; employed as Librarian.
Nov 36 Present in SS Oberschuf.
Dec 36 Married to student of RAUBOLD.
Jan 37 Retired with a title, i.e. "Privatary Archiv".
16 May - 16 Jun 37 Unlucky marriage - terminally ill in hospital at KLOSTER SEE
Apr 38 Present in SS.
Sep 38 Interested in the collection of material from various sources.
Apr 39 Went to SS and received a number of letters from SS.
Oct 39 Went to Berlin to see Dr. H. LIPZIG, his publisher.
Nov 39 Present in SS.
July 1940 Present in SS and in R.A.M.C. (Royal Army Medical Corps).
Lipshitz
F-Card
Enclosed X A.G. 15918

APPENDIX 1

Sheet 2

- Aug 41 Promoted SS Sturmführer.
- Jun 41 Tour of inspection to GREECE and YUGOSLAVIA.
- Autumn 41 Collaborated with "NORDLAND-Verlag" in the publication of books on Freemasonry, etc. Became co-editor of the series "Quellen und Darstellungen zur Freimaurerei" ("Sources and Monographs on Freemasonry"), also render for "NORDLAND-Verlag".
- 42 Took over Dept. III C.
- 6 Aug 42 Birth of a son.
- End 42 Promoted SS Oberscharführer.
- Apr 43 Appointed Acting Leader of Abt VII under the pretext that, owing to the war situation and the minor importance of Abt VII, no new Leader would be appointed.
- 13 + 15 Supervised evacuation of Library and Archives to places of safety in the SUDETENLAND, owing to increased allied air attacks.
- 16 Apr 45 Post evacuated, pending transfer to Waffen SS.
- 4 May 45 Reporter at PITTSBURG and released from duty by Antschaf I, RSHA.
- 7 - 21 May 45 Served as Zelle survivor in WESTERFIELD or SLIDELL, U.S.A.
- 21 May 45 Captured at WESTERFIELD.

C.S.I.R.O. (U.K.)
13 Sep 45

APPENDIX 2

~~SECRET~~
S.I.R. 1722

RSPV - LST VII

Mitschuf: Leitung: Reiter:
Ostwald Dr Paul DITTEL (En)

325. ST
5.1.2. 17.5

A. L. S. N. D. 2. 2.

PAGE 11 OF 123

APPENDIX
Part 2

1. (Stab) Kurt MURESTER

DOB c. 1909
Cit: Germany Age about 36, short brown hair, thin build, small face, blue eyes, bald. Has very fine handwriting. Worked for the war, but left after 1941. Was a member of the RSHA frequently and for long. Strong anti-SD. Is a qualified librarian and not a writer. Interested in books and cultural activities. Worked at the BERLIN University. Is still a Prof. Dr PEPPER. Berliner. In 1933 he joined the pro-fascist attitude (he is married to a Communist). In 1938, in F's opinion, have influenced HU MURESTER's political views.

1. 16. C/1917 10. (Frau) Maria H. SPER

Cit: Germany Age 28, height 1.65 m., dark eyes, fair hair.
Former A. VII A 1 (Library, under Dr. GÖCKEL). Now, w.t. as part of a kind of art. I books. Not a member of the Party. Connected with RSHA in Germany to become.

11. (Habuf) Ferdinand DUCHER

DOB c. 1908
Connected with RSHA in Germany Age about 35, height 1.75 m., square build, full face, short-sighted, nose is crooked, grey hair.
Former Rom. Catholic priest. Started work in VII B 5 (Liberalism). Civilian employee and only later joined SS. Left last VII 1941 owing to differences with Stab's EHLERS of VI P 1, and now after 1941 is back the RSHA. F thinks he joined the Party.

12. (Frau) H. KUCH

Cit: Germany Age about 25, height about 1.7 m., dark eyes, dark hair, not very attractive.
Connected with RSHA in Germany Worked in VII A 1 (library), cat. soiling Marxist literature. Ex-registered as library worker. Not bad and unobtrusive. F thinks she was a member of the Party, but is not quite sure.

13. (Ostuf) Dr. Phil. ECKSTEIN

Cit: Germany Age about 40, height 1.75 m., dark eyes, oval face, dark eyes, dark brown hair, very good from a war stand. Qualified historian, and a doctor of the University of LEIPZIG. Efficient and quiet. Old Party member, but not a fanatic.

14. (Stab) Erich EHLERS

Cit: Germany DOB c. 1910
Connected with RSHA in Germany Height VII 1 (Pr. Library). Age 35, height 1.80 m., tall build, oval face, blue-grey eyes, wears glasses, brown hair.
Connected with RSHA in Germany Originally employed in Central Publishing II/1 (Political opponents). Since 39 employe in unit VII. Old Party member. Though he practised RSHA at the time he remained 100% Nazi. Very talkative, good writer.

15. (Frl) EHLERT

Cit: Germany Age 26, height 1.65 m., fair hair, very eyes, fair hair. Short-haired, thin. Did secret info work in adm offices (Reichsbibliothek).

16. (Ostuf) Kurt ENGELMANN

Cit: Germany DOB c. 1917
Connected with RSHA in Germany Age 30, height about 1.75 m., oval face, grey-blue eyes, dark hair. Worked in Central Publishing II/1 (Political opponents). Was a qualified teacher and taught in various schools in Berlin. Then he was with Hitler in 1933, became a Nazi. Party member, but not a fanatic.

APPENDIX 3
(Sheet 3)17. (Ostur) Paul C. 1905

St. Petersburg Age 37, tall, thin, light brown hair, blue eyes, thin, wiry, energetic, good talker.
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Worked in Moscow until 1939, then in
Amt VII of the RSHA VII C 4 (Russia, Asia, Africa). In 1941 in VIENNA as
subsequently worked secretary to DR TÖTEN (qv).

18. (Ostur) Werner FICHTER

Cit. Germany Age 36 or 37. Right hand, dark hair, blue eyes, fair
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA hair, clean-shaven, articulate, good talker.
 Worked in VII .. (qv) as Technical Assistant, looking
 after secret documents, etc., until 1943. Then posted
 in Germany until 1943 to Paris to take part in French Nazi invasion.
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Then moved to Berlin. Worked in
Germany 1940 Nazi Ministry of Finance, then in Gestapo. Then in Party
 Eastern Front member for SS, rank SS-Obersturmführer.

19. (Ostur) Hilf M. 1905

Cit. Germany Age about 35. Height 5 ft 7 in., slim build, blonde, blueish-
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA grey eyes, square chin with
Germany 1940 Nazi Assistant to Dr. von HALLER (qv). Professional
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA musician (organist). Of limited ability. 100% Nazi;
Germany 1940 Nazi irreducible. Dr. von HALLER R.A.P.O.C.H. no relation or
 short-hand-typist in VII B 3.

20. (Haupt) Karl August POET

Cit. Germany Referent VII .. 2 (Press Relations).
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Age 42, height 5 ft 2 in., slim, fair hair, blue eyes,
Germany 1940 Nazi fair build, aged. Has eastern dialect.
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Studied law, legal and political economy but could not
Germany 1940 Nazi take a degree, as he had no "abitur". Turned anti-Nazi and
 openly criticised the régime. Good worker.

21. (Haupt) Friedrich DÖRFLER

Cit. Germany Age 36 to 38, height 5 ft 7 in., heavy and clumsy appearance,
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA greyish-brown hair, brown hair.
Germany 1940 Nazi Professor of medieval and early modern history at MÜNSTER
 and later in KIEL and JENA and finally at
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA STRASBURG. Belonged to DIX's "Outer Circle" (see para 25).
Germany 1940 Nazi Very able historian. 100% Nazi. Held honorary SS rank.

22. (Ostur) Werner FICHTER

Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Held a leading position in Amt VII and was never transferred
in Germany to Amt VII, but frequently interfered with the business of
 other departments, claiming that he acted on WITTEGENPENTER's orders
 whose confidence he apparently enjoyed (see paras 17 to 23 for
 his special resources). According to PW, "most unbalanced
 nature, hypercritical, he refused to believe in criticism,
 a halfwit and incomptible nobody."

23. Dr. Phil Heinz CHITLER

Worked in VII B 1, from 39 to end of 41. Rank in SS not
 remembered. Joined SS in beginning of 42. Killed in
 action near BILIGURD 44.

24. (Ostur) Walter HÄFNER

Cit. Germany Age 35, height 5 ft 7 in., light brown, round head, tall nose,
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA grey-blue eyes, brown hair.
Germany 1940 Nazi Skill & technician, also served with 1. Abwehr shop, also
Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA in command of VII C 1 (Music archives). Reliable
Germany 1940 Nazi though old.

APPENDIX 5
(Sheet 4)

25. (stab) Dietl HANS

Dob: c 1903
Cit: Germany
Employed by the G.D.
until 1945, then transferred
to Amt IV of the RSHA
Formerly a Catholic
Father of three children, wife a, friendly to the
Priest.
Age 40 to 45, short hair, brown eyes, round face, wears
a m.s., apart from his, worn by his agent. Former
Romm of the 1st class. Since 30 to 35 played by the SD.
He is a good actor, and the latter is said
to have been his first job. In 1945, he went to West IV
Formerly a Catholic, however, friendly to the
Priest. Likes to drink beer and tobacco. Not an intellectual,
but has a good "W.M.", but has not taken a degree.
Has taught at lot. Now lecturer at SS Odenseburg and
Bremen as an informant. Worked at the P.M. office but still
teaches. Likes to drink beer and tobacco, presumably
at the P.M. office, and goes to see the advanced
theater groups. (See also Part 16, para 23).

26. (stab) Karl ESS

Dob: c 1910
Cit: Germany
Employed in Amt
VII of RSHA until
1945, then transferred
to Amt IV.

Age 30 to 35, tall, thin, blue eyes, dark hair.
Lived in VII of RSHA until 1945, up to about 35.
Brother of SIEBEL, who is now in University studies and
he brought him to work in VII of Amt IV, working Dept "D"
(see para 97). At the time, he was in Dept VI; in what
city not known.

27. (stab) Edmund FISCHER

Dob: c 1900
Cit: Germany
Worked as research
assistant in in
1940-41 B 2 of
the RSHA laboratory

Age 40, light brown hair, blue eyes, reddish hair.
Worked in research assistant in VII of RSHA. A former's
son of a local Catholic attorney, and a son of a lawyer.
S. M.-size man, small mouth, thin, brown hair, but
was not really proficient in the language... Intelligent. Not
a fanatic Nazi but joined Party only six years after
Adolf Hitler's power.

Cit: German
Dob: c 1904
1940-41 worked in political publications in ministerial, Propaganda-
Ministry, in the RSHA in Berlin.

Age 38, 1 m. 75, oval face, blue eyes, brown
hair. Bulky, round shouldered, very nervous when fast.
Glasses, blue, thin-framed. Slim, lot, editor of the
"Gesellschaft für Politik", written in VII's.

28. (stab) Hans HAUPTMANN

Cit: Germany
Dob: c 1911
Leader (Referent) of
1940-41 B 4 of
the RSHA laboratory

Age 30 to 35, tall, brown hair, blue eyes, brown
hair. Leader of the laboratory. Was on Eastern Front
until 42. Then he started in the staff of VII of RSHA (Chancery).
Calm, cool, but not particularly perceptive. Quiet,
but very efficient.

29. (stab) Paul HANKE

Dob: c 1912
Cit: Germany
XL - Art. History

Research assistant in the RSHA (part of VII of RSHA).
Age 30, 1 m. 75, tall, blue eyes, brown hair.
One of the best research assistants in the RSHA.
Civil service exam. in 1938. Since 1939
employed in the RSHA. Worked in the RSHA as an informant.
In 1940-41 worked in the RSHA as an informant.
Worked in the RSHA as an informant. Worked in the RSHA as an informant.
Worked in the RSHA as an informant.

30. (stab) H.

Dob: c 1914
Cit: German

S E C R E T

APPENDIX 3

(Sheet 5)

32. Frl Dr. Phil. Hilde DORF

Dob 6.1.1918.

Br. Germany

Sex: Female

Assistent-leader of Ant-VII A2 of
The RSHA in Germany

X listed in "List of FCKW in VII A2 (Press Archives).
Age 27, height 1.60 m., small figure, dark face, blue-grey
eyes, brown hair, thin lips, unconvincing. Former student
Journalist. Very efficient in selecting and arranging
material. Non-Nazi, non-Party member.

33. Ostwald WILHELM HUCKS

Br. Germany

Dob 12.1.1911

Connected with Ant

VII of the RSHA in

Germany

Age 30, height 1.80 m., slim build, blue eyes, brown hair.
Worked in VII A temporarily detailed for secretarial work
for VII A 3, then in Ad Office. Transferred to Ant VII in
mid-43. Non-Nazi.

34. Ostwald JANICKAK

Age 40, height about 1.70 m., light hair, blue-grey
eyes, grey hair.
Works in VII A (Library under SCHLESSEL) as keeper
of the library of illegal books.

35. Dr. Phil. Werner TIEBER

Br. Germany

Age 37, height about 1.70 m., slender, small head,
blue-grey eyes, brown hair. Limping - result of infantile
paralysis. Civil engineer and research assistant in
VII A 1 (Ad Office). Once student of theology and
religious activities. Good worker, knowledgeable, but some-
what naive. Non-Nazi member I strongly opposed
to the Nazis. Anti-Semitic.

36. Ostwald Walter von HESPERUS

Head of Section "Schrifttum und Presse" (Literature and
Press, in Ant VII)

Dob 17.6.1911

Age 30, height 1.80 m., slim build, oval face, blue eyes,
sparse fair hair.

Had attack of dengue fever, but has recovered. Passed
editors' examination. Highly gifted, ambitious, diligent and
pushy. Outgoing, fond of women, but dangerous
intriguing bureaucrat. Joined Party about 35, but liked
to pretend to be a Hitler Empire. Successful writer.

37. Ostwald KNAUF

Age 35, height 1.70 m., slim build, blue-grey eyes, fair hair.
Blacksmith by trade. Worked as clerk in Ad Office, then
as runner and driver.

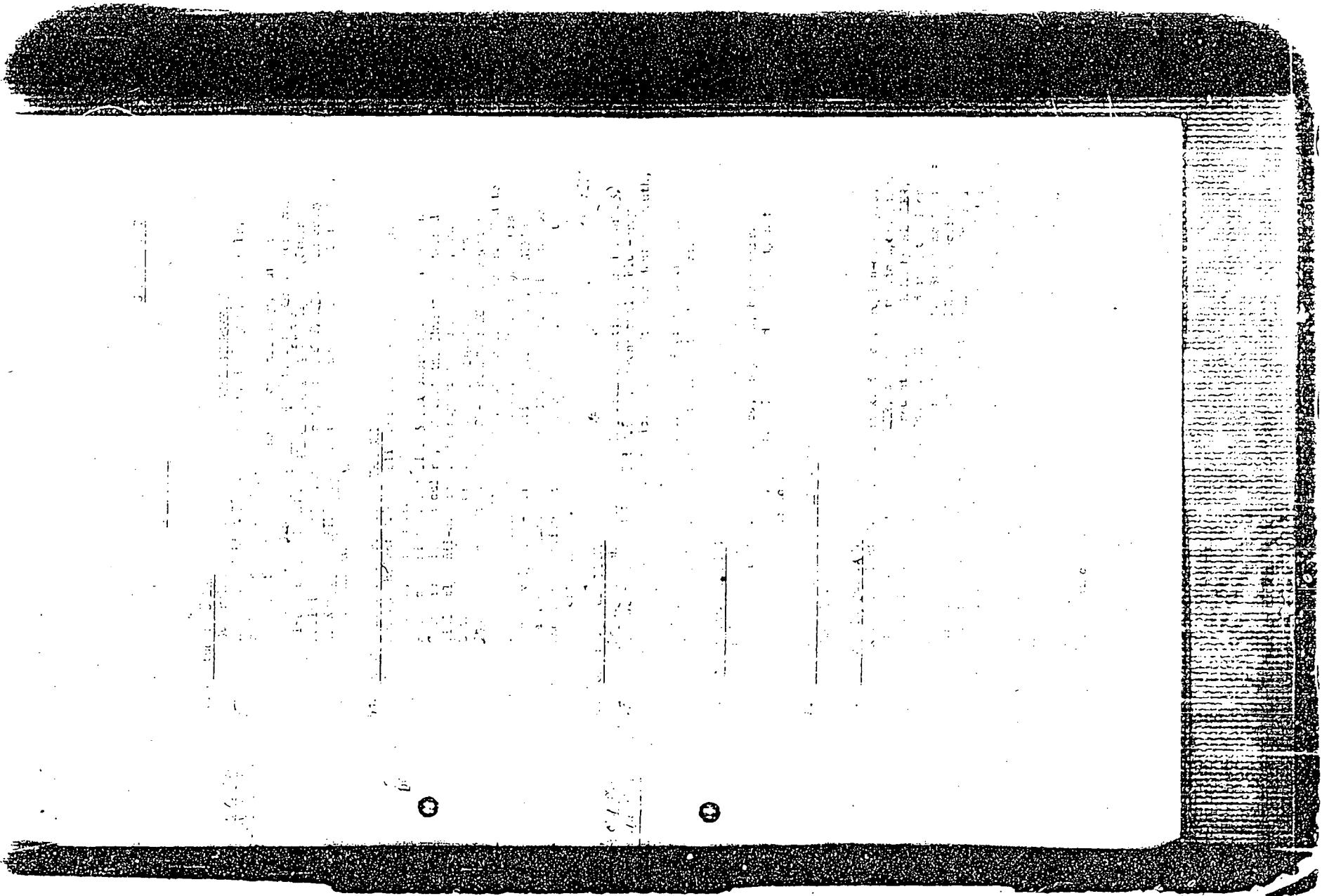
38. Hauptschuf KNUFF

Age about 36, height 1.80 m., well built, grey eyes, dark hair.
Cobbler in Ad Office. Previously bricklayer. Stubborn
and obstinate.

39. Ostwald KNUFF

Active in Ant-VII as agent of Political Propaganda till 43.
Age 37, height 1.70 m., very slender figure, long face, dark
brown hair.
Cobbler. Public career not known. Went, in 41, to SCHLESSEL.
Later worked in VII A 1, initiative in writer, once remained
in the organization of Ant VII. Related to Adolf Hitler's
agent.

REF ID: A3



25. PART 3

Age 35 years, height 5' 7", weight 160 lbs, brown hair, brown eyes, married, no children, civilian employee, residing in the 11th sub-dept of VII B. office, army number.

57. Octal number bases

See 32. Red-tail 1.82 m., slender build, yellow eyes, brown hair, extremely tractable. Formerly under care of US Leib, tends to make HITLE. Worked since 18 AUGUST 1941 until 11 JULY 1942. 13 JULY 1942 to 1943 ACCORDING TO TERNARY. Then returned to TERNARY. In 1943 assigned to TERNARY and remained with TERNARY until 11 JULY 1944. The SCORCH (see page 63) is the Foreign Office, here he was TERNARY's adjutant. He is assigned to the staff of the TERNARY. His task is to forward requests and complaints regarding the reports of VII B 2, and to forward press reports for VII B 2 and various sub-agents. VII B 2 which are then no longer accessible to the TERNARY. Open on matter, diligent and eager to learn, but untrained, activities nothing like.

51. REZEE

App. Court., weight 4.63 lb., atomic number, 94, elements, U-235. Civilian, Eng. Layer. By former and handyman in his office.

John George PROSDORF, age 78, divorced

Age about 14, height about 5'66 F., brown eyes, brown hair.
Archer, short hair, type in VII C 1, inter sept card-index in
VII B 1. Name is John PROGDOL, who was employed in
the U.S. Cavalry as a bugler at Fort VI.

U.S. AIR LINE, LIMITED

24, weight 1400, cinnamon, w/ fusc, blue eyes, brown
nose, pretty.

6. Robert Paul HEISS

35, hei ht 5.68, stocky build, round face, blue eyes, dark hair. Worked since 35 or 36 in VII C 3 (Hitlerkraft). Started his career as assistant teacher of History and English. In autumn 44, he accepted an F.L.E. BRUNGER's orders to the U.S. MUNIC., DUESSELDORF, to study under H. STER's direction the organization of Districts for investigating history and history in Unoccupied Italy, not to report them to the NSDAP. It is too early to occupy PRECISI (It. Minister of Culture) in view of his doctoral research. Due to the war Hitlerkraft, however, has been employed on general political matters, further movements unknown.

Dr. / St. Mary's Hospital, R.C.G.P.

SECRET

63. (Dr. Rudolf HÖCHTER) ~~1000~~ D-1
Age 40, height 1.76 m., tall, thin, very short-sighted, wears glasses, dark hair.
First in VII C 2, then assistant in VII B 1 (from 1938 till 1940) in Paris Latency; finally worked in catalogue department of Hitlercart. University student. Good writer, but pretentious. Not a convinced Nazi, probably. No relation to Stal of Nazis RICHTER (42).

64. (Dr. Hans RÖDOLPH) ~~1000~~ D-1
~~CORRECTION~~ Dr. Hans RÖDOLPH
Age about 40, height 1.76 m., slender build, oval face, blue-grey eyes, dark hair, brown hair. Civilian research assistant in VII C 1. Since 38 in VII C 2. National Socialist and pro-Nazi until 1938, but finally turned completely anti-Nazi. Several party members. Uncertain disposition, at first critical, good writer, but also bad petty. See also page 56 in 79.

65. (Stubo 2. Full Doctor) ~~1000~~ D-1
Deputy Attaché of VII A in 40.
Age 38, height 1.76 m., slender build, blue-grey eyes, fair hair. Former student of Journalism, friend of SIX's. Went to VI B in 40, in his capacity not known.

66. Dr. Dr. Adolf OSSBERG
Historian, worked since 35 in Schriftstumsstelle LEIPZIG, then, 36 to 38 in 1/3, Centralabteilung 1/3, and then went to DORTMUND in 1938 in History at Secondary School. Family number 1 in DORTMUND, 1/3. Then joined the army as Oberleutnant in 1940 and fought near FORTE, 44 (see para 58).

67. (Master Dr. Jur. habil. KÖRTE) ~~1000~~ D-1
Age 36, height 1.76 m., slender build, long face, grey-blue eyes, brown hair. Lawyer and research assistant in VII B 2. Transferred to VII A in 1940 in Paris. Returns to VII B 2 in Oct 41 detached to the BUD HUNGARIAN to assist the Hungarian Institute for the Investigation of German and to report to VI B. Returned about beginning of 1942 and brought with him three Hungarian experts on Jews. KÖRTE never met these three Hungarians and does not know their names. He only heard that they were eventually brought to a village near KETTER where WENZEL (q) was placed in charge of them. Further events of KÖRTE and the three Hungarians unknown.

68. (Capt) Hans-Mauritz KÜHN ~~1000~~ D-1
Age about 32, height 1.80 m., tall, thin, oval face, grey eyes, dark glasses, fair hair. From VII B 2 as research assistant, but was transferred to VII A about the beginning of 42. As a member of SIX in the Academie für Schriftsteller (Academy for Writers), poet, novelist, playwright, acting at 1/3 Nazi.

69. (Capt) Dr. Georgius von der ROHDE ~~1000~~ D-1
Age 38, height 1.76 m., slender build, grey-blue eyes, brown hair, dark hair. Lawyer, author, poet, novelist, artist, painter, engraver.
From VII B 2 about 1940 attached to 1/3 in Paris Latency. In VII A in 1941 and carried certain tasks.

~~SECRET~~

(FOLIA 5
7 she t K)

70. Briefführer der SCh. 13
age 61, height 1.75 m., weight 75 kg.

71. Student at the University SCHLEIER

(Ritterkreuz II classed him).
Age 26, height 1.75 m., weight 70 kg., blue eyes, brown hair, very thin.
Former anti-Semitic youth. Now carries a Marxist lecturer
in cultural history at various German schools "KULTUR" BERLIN.
Wears light clothing, thin blue uniform, very quiet, completely
disillusioned. age 26 in 75.

72. SCHLEIER

age 46, height 1.65 m., weight 65 kg., blue eyes.
Civilian lawyer, teaching at the Foreign Office.

73. SS- man SCHLEIER

age 26, height 1.63 m., swarthy skin, dark hair, dark eyes,
dark beard.
Orderly and cleaner for Foreign Office.

74. Secretary K. K. SCHLEIER

In charge of Press Section, an important unit in the Kulturt-
politische Abteilung, originally (in 1933) the SCHLEIER.
Age 35, height 1.75 m., stocky build, very fat face,
grey-green eyes, dark hair, dark eyes.
Very good at his job in 1933, now a mere "Dirigent"
under SS. Continues his district with the report of VII, B 2
on the Jewish question and racial cooperation between the VII and
the Foreign Office, to name a few. For further practical to see page
63, number 107 and 108.

75. Editor KARL SCHLEIER

age 36, height 1.66 m., slender build, grey hair, blue eyes, brown
hair. Employed in the Foreign Office and publishing books. Had
studied Classics and history, but not graduated. Very characterized
good writer but slow. C. F. R. is fair but not fanatic,
rather disillusioned, critical, disillusioned.

76. Capt. SCHLEIER

Member of "NORDLAND" Verband (see p. 55).
age 18, height 1.62 m., thin build, dark hair, dark eyes.
Blemished glasses, blue hair, tall-hard 2
very off in World War I, then in Russia, 100% Nazi, then all
the way for October ALGOON (qv.).

77. Editor of Gregor SCHLEIER-SCHEINER

age about 65, height about 1.60 m., oval face, greyish-blue eyes,
grey hair, mustache and points grey, very deaf, lip reader.
Former student, now a highly qualified university lecturer
of Russian descent. Author of the book "Russia of Soviets"
Continuation of the "Moscow Manual" (VII C 2 in 35/36, then revised
in "Kulturbüro" L/V2, written by S. and K.S. beginning
of 37). 100% Nazi, violently anti-Semitic and antisemitic.
Very mean, surly, hard, coarse, but, until his
years of cold war, had a good sense of humor, though it was missing
from his cold war. He has been married, but is living alone
now. His wife died, and he has no children. He is
an atheist, but still has some religious feelings.

SECRET

APPENDIX 3
(Sheet 11)

78. (Briagaff Prof. Dr. Paul, Arr 3 May, 1942)
Age 37, height 5'7 1/2, tall, athletic build, full round face, blue-gray eyes, dark brown hair, very soft light brown hair, ears stick out.

Came from Berlin to Königsberg, had to earn his living in order to be admitted to the joint course in political science at HUMBOLDT University, where he was a pupil of Prof Dr KRISTECK. Graduate in 35 as Dipl. phil., with a thesis of mediocre scholarship entitled, "The 'classical' struggle is reflected in the daily Press." Took part in some of Students' movement, no close friendship with the then Reichsminister of War Dr Gustav Adolf SCHERFF, through whom, probably, he got his contact with KRISTECK. Shortly after leaving the University, he entered the SS Hauptamt and at first was placed in charge of the Press section. In late autumn 35 he took over the "Infiltration" unit of the SD and kept it in LIPSEIG. At beginning of 37 he became Zentralabteilung II of 2, I/3 (Literature and Press). In the course of 37 he was also given the Zentralabteilung II/1 (Information Service on political opponents) and II/2 ("Kulturrat-Landesgebiete"). In 39, upon recognition of the war, he transfered Zentralabteilung II/2 over to GERMANY, he had no such confidence in SIX. On the whole SIX remained on the same side with OFFICERS and their relations only improved slightly after SIX had left the SS. In P.L.'s opinion SCHENCK could never be won over for the SD, is different of II/2, who SIX's representative appointed. Appointed Führer II (later VII) late in 39 or early in 40, in charge of the newly formed Zentralabteilung II/1 partly to unit IV (West), partly to unit VI (SD Ausland). Since 36 lecturer Münster in Journalism at the KÖNIGSBERG University, which post he held until 38. He submitted projects for founding a university for the study of foreign countries at the Hochschule für Politik (BERLIN University) and an "Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut". It presented that an agreement was reached but with SIX and as a director for Education, Dr KITTE, because later in 39 SIX - founded "Akademie of extraordinary of Foreign studies" no longer after the Professor ordinarius and President of the newly named "Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut". Prof DR. KITTE was received often by SIX training and was promoted Captain of the SS. At the end of 43 RIBBENTROP called him to the Foreign Office and appointed as Gruppenführer 1 Klasse and head of the Kulturratsspitze Abteilung. After SIX's departure from the SD he lost all interest in its further activities and development. I have very rarely seen him since.

SIX is a practical Nazi and is not the type that can be converted. He may become aware of his mistakes but he could never admit them. In P.L.'s opinion he is not of class to compensate their inferiority-complex by a self-assured and boastful demeanor. A tyrant over his staff whenever possible, though he was tried to mitigate those who enjoyed his special confidence and was not ungracious. He is a jolly soul of fresh, if unpractical, ideas. At the beginning he had little respect for scholarly research, though he was still for the "Intell. staff" for LIPSEIG's filling. After his coming out of Professor, he never, I think, had a will the opinions in his guidance. In connection with the reorganization of the SD, at the point next to the front, he, however, had an important position, the main task consisting of secret work. And in his older years he became much more upright and less arrogant, it never did seem to change. He retired, I think, in 1945. I am not sure. - 13, c. - 36, 47 - 50.

Mr. [unclear] 7/2/22
R.C. (2) SPENCER, ^{gray back of the building frame to}
Pathology ^{gate in of the B.T.H. was break off}
laboratory ^{at 2 (Gatale Pathology) 7/3 in 1936}

S E C R E T

APPENDIX 3
(Sheet 13)

87. Frl. TURBECK

Age 35, height about 1.76 m., slim figure, oval face, blue eyes, brown hair, unattractive. Cataloguer of Jewish literature in VII B 1 (Library). Probably not a party member. Politically indifferent.

88. Frl. Ursula WETTIN

Age 30, height about 1.60 m., thin-set, oval face, blue eyes, brown hair. Shorthand typist in VII B 1. Diligent, good character, probably not a Party member.

89. Rottfu Vogl

Age 36, height 1.68 m., stout figure, oval face, greyish-blue eyes, fair hair. Office manager, driver and chauffeur.

90. Ostuf Alfred LEXEM

Age 35, height 1.76 m., slender build, greyish-blue eyes, brown hair. Formerly a commercial clerk. Joined the SD Hauptamt about mid-33. Employed in the Metzgerkraft sub-dept long before it became VII C 3, but subsequently worked in several other depts., 1935 in the 2nd Office on pay matters. Detached to SDG P.A. in spring 44, to assist STEIBER (G.V.) in the latter's investigations on French masonry, but was, upon the allied Invasion, detailed for general SD duties. After STEIBER's death he was ordered to take charge of COSTON (see para 57). It was his crucial task to supervise COSTON and his entourage and to prevent any unrelated literary activity on their part. Old Party member, taciturn and boastful, very forgetful owing to a head injury received in political brawling before 33.

91. Ostuf Philip ALLEN

Age 32, height 1.68 m., slender build, oval face, grey eyes, brown hair. Technical assistant in VII B 2 (Jewelry). Professional typesetter. Diligent but of limited ability, frustulating. Not an old Party member or a fanatical Nazi.